

Open Source Summit EU 2024

Back to Security Basics: Evaluating, Consuming, and Contributing Open Source Software

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Why are we here?

Today we'll cover

 Security challenges in consuming open source software

 Evaluating open source projects through a security lens

 Project health, governance, management, and community

 Tools for securing open source software

 Open source community security efforts: OpenSSF

 How we can contribute to a safer ecosystem

Security challenges

Why is open source security so challenging?

Open source is *everywhere*

96%
of codebases

Source: Synopsis

77%
of code within

70–90%
of all software

Source: Linux Foundation

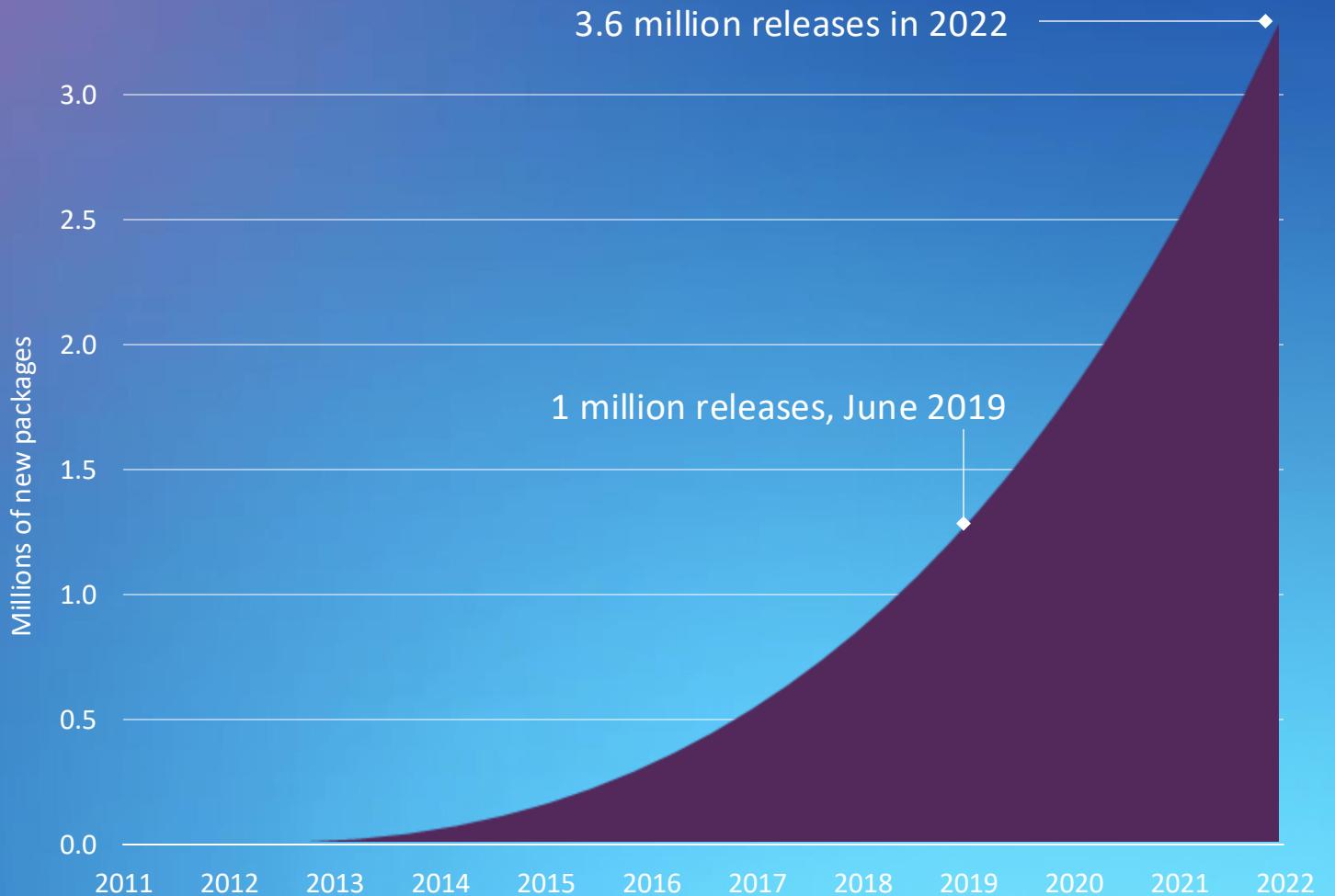
Open source is *everywhere*



Yay! We won!

Node Package Manager (NPM) | New project releases over time

Millions of packages ...



Millions of packages ...
dozens of maintainers

Packages by number of maintainers



It's not just NPM

npmjs.org

3,639,251 packages
41,815,290 versions
822,231 maintainers
222,295 namespaces
742,169 keywords
237,045,471,901 downloads



proxy.golang.org

1,105,378 packages
9,970,233 versions
449,953 namespaces
70,056 keywords



hub.docker.com

1,001,771 packages
10,844,967 versions
411,451 namespaces
1,713 keywords
334,237,037,105 downloads



nuget.org

624,254 packages
7,566,455 versions
85,940 maintainers
129,237 keywords
514,134,790,590 downloads



pypi.org

542,396 packages
5,603,074 versions
229,691 maintainers
193,748 keywords
29,768,771,520 downloads



repo1.maven.org

499,556 packages
11,361,001 versions
66,310 namespaces
31,287 keywords



Statistics

Registries: 59

Packages: 8,840,726

Versions: 97,334,410

Namespaces: 1,328,127

Maintainers: 1,440,484

Downloads: 1,811,443,044,372

Keywords: 1,521,288

Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE)

CVE is a dictionary of common names for publicly known cybersecurity vulnerabilities, each of which receives a CVE Identifier.

CVE Identifiers make it easy to share data across separate network security databases and tools. Plus, they provide a baseline for evaluating the coverage of an organization's security tools.

- CVE = Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures
- List of “all” publicly known software security vulnerabilities starting in 1999
- MITRE Corporation manages and maintains CVE on behalf of the US National Cybersecurity Division



CVEs: True or false?

A project with no CVEs is more secure than a project with many CVEs.



CVEs per year

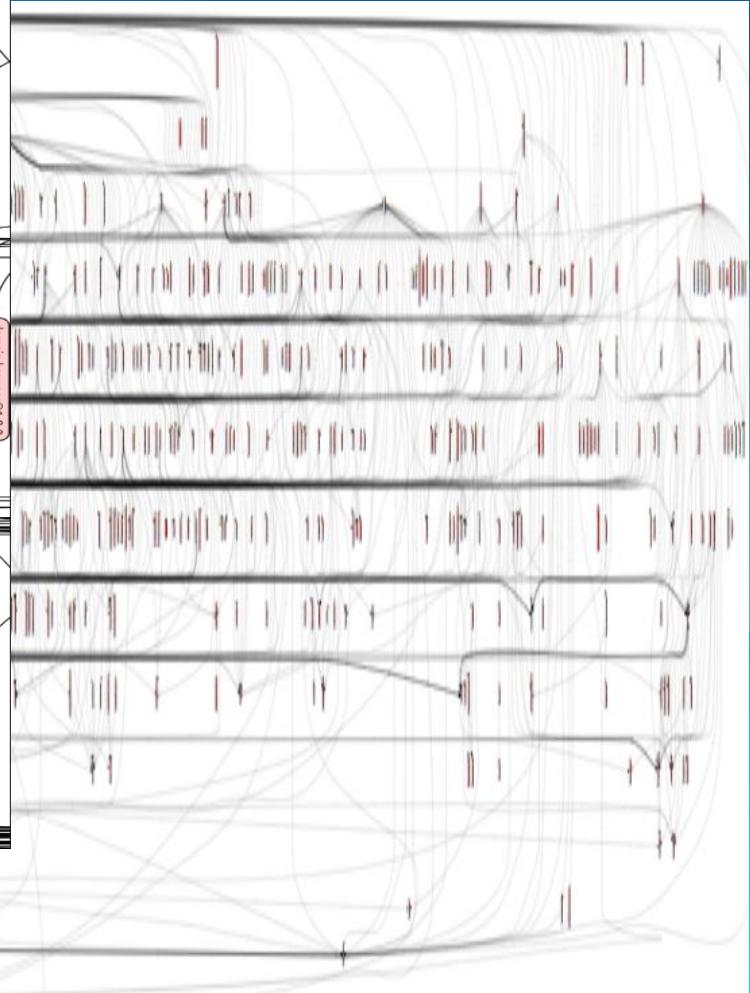
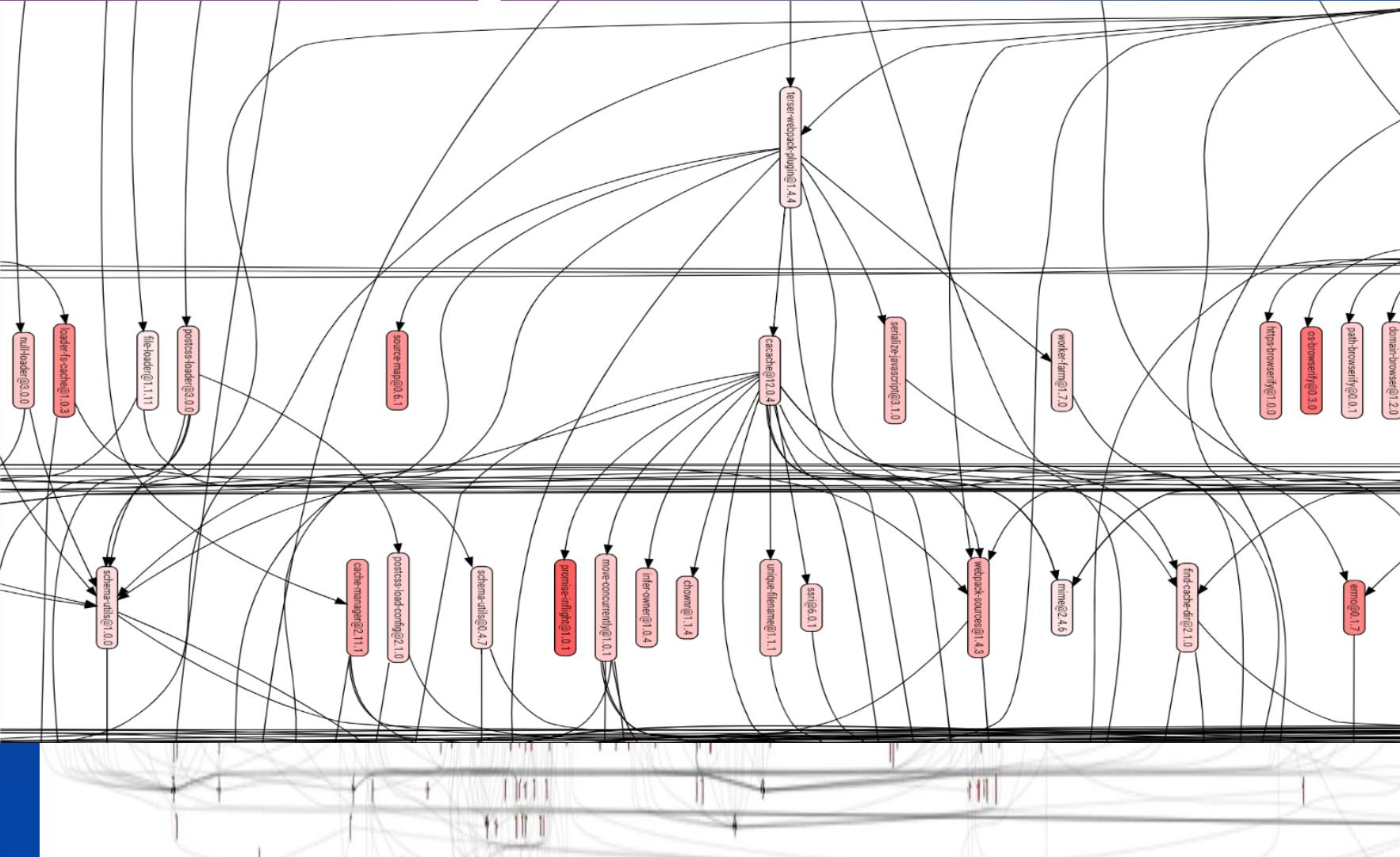


So many dependencies

- Secondary and tertiary dependencies can get well into the 100s...
- Especially with web applications



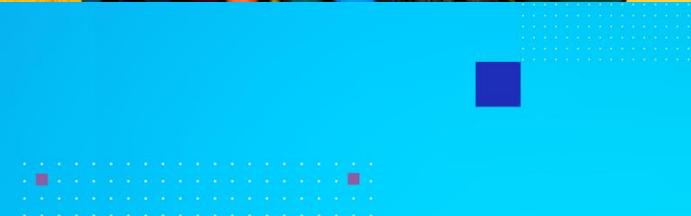
How bad it can get



New contributors!

From GitHub:

- 2023 had the largest number of first-time contributors
- 420 million total projects (27% growth YOY)
- 4.5 billion contributions in 2023



Evaluating projects

What does it mean to consume open source software securely?

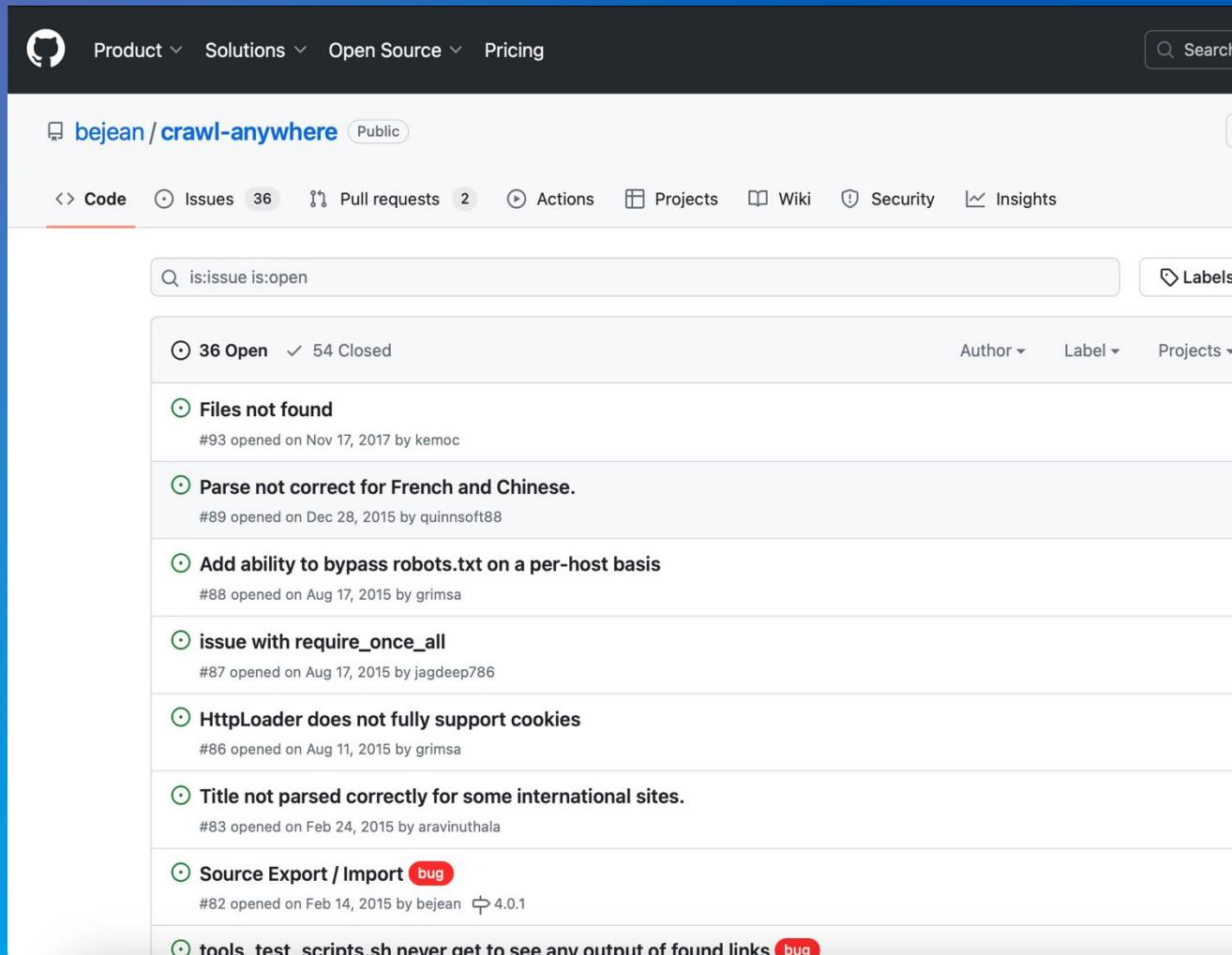
Evaluating open source projects

1. Review basic health—Is it active?
2. Check governance—Is it defined?
3. Review maintenance & releases—Is there a cadence?
4. Explore the community—Are people engaged?
5. Bug reporting—Is there a documented process?

What's the first thing you would look at when evaluating an open source project to use or include as a dependency?

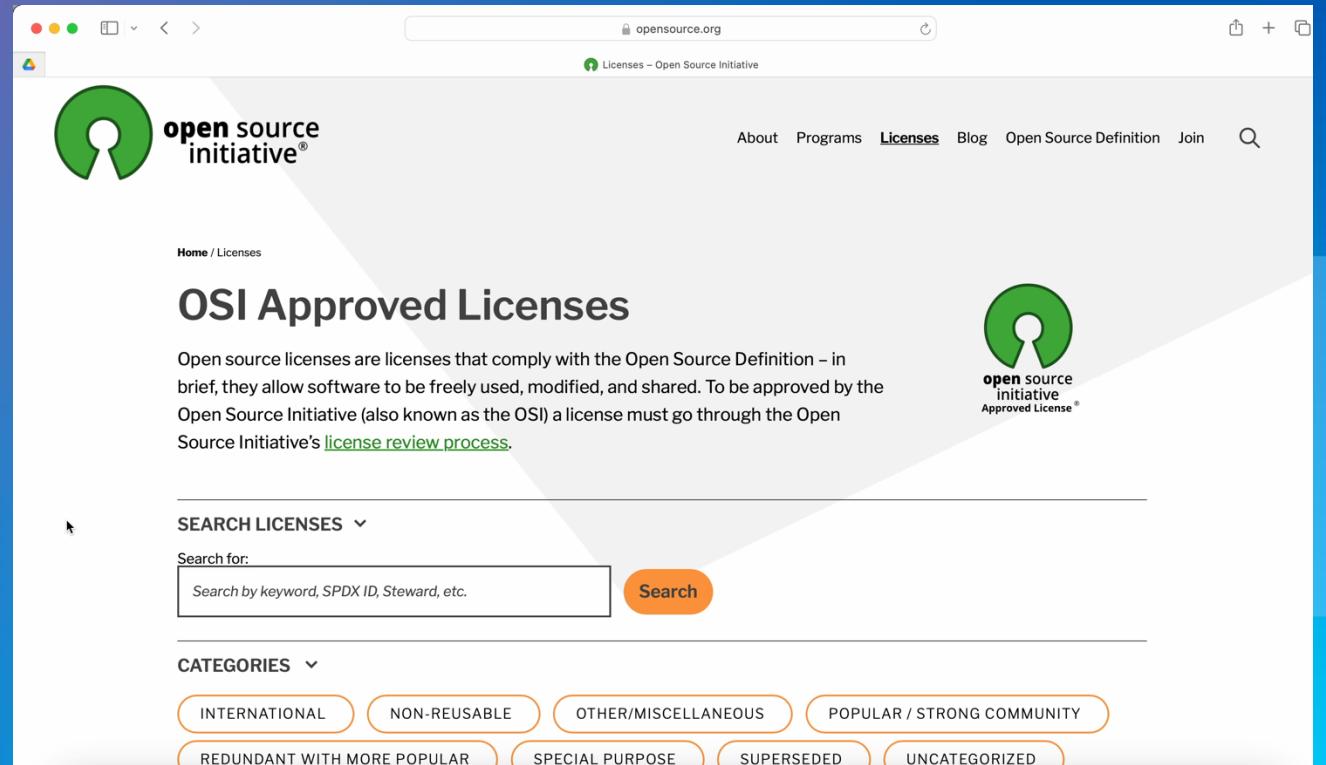
1. Evaluating software: Basic health

- Does the project even have a maintainer anymore?
- When was the last commit?
- Look at the issue queue
 - How active is it?
 - When was the last post?
 - When was the last response to an issue?



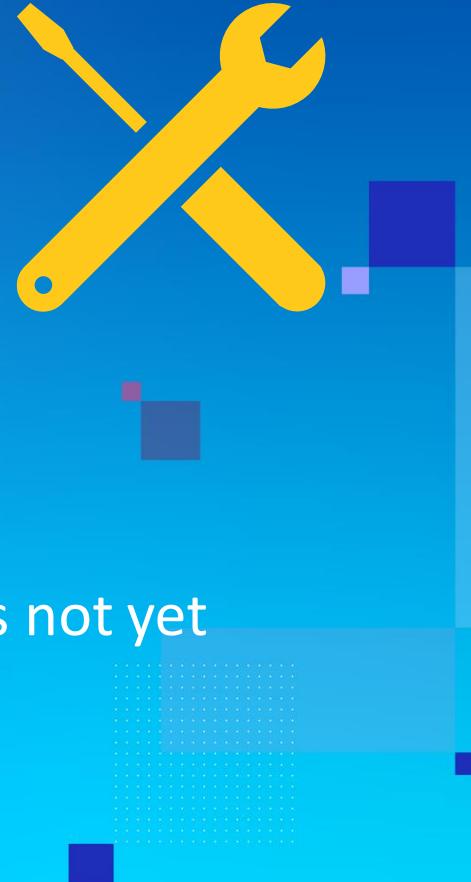
2. Evaluating software: Governance

- Clearly defined governance?
 - Clearly stated license?
(Hopefully OSI approved)
 - More than one maintainer
 - Maintainers from more than one company or organization
 - How are decisions made?



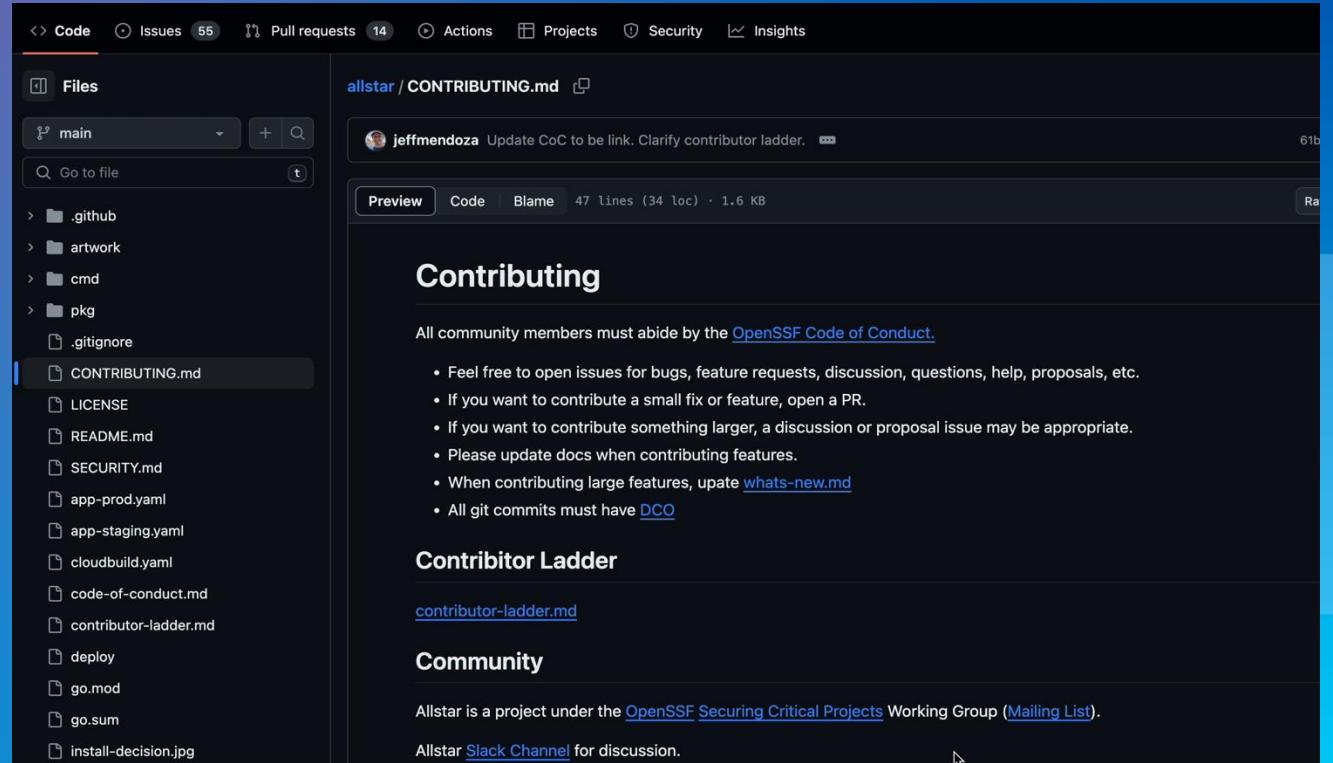
3. Evaluating software: Maintenance and release management

- Has there been substantial activity in the last year?
- Look at the release cadence
 - Is it documented?
 - Regularly occurring?
 - Prompt patch releases to address bugs and security issues?
- Does the project communicate announcements regularly?
Does it have a blog?
- Is the latest release a “-alpha” or “-beta,” or does it indicate that it is not yet production-ready?



4. Evaluating software: Community engagement

- Contributor guide?
- Extensively used?
- Is the community working toward security best practices?
 - Automated tests
 - Up-to-date dependencies





Community



Early Bird Registration for DrupalCon Portland 2024 is open! Register by 23:59 UTC on 18 March 2024, to get \$100 off your ticket.

[Register now](#)

[Contributor guide](#)

Contribution areas

This guide is always evolving. If you'd like to help improve it, the best starting point is the [Contribute to the Contributor Guide](#) page.

The Drupal project has many areas that you can contribute to improving -- it's not

Help improve this page

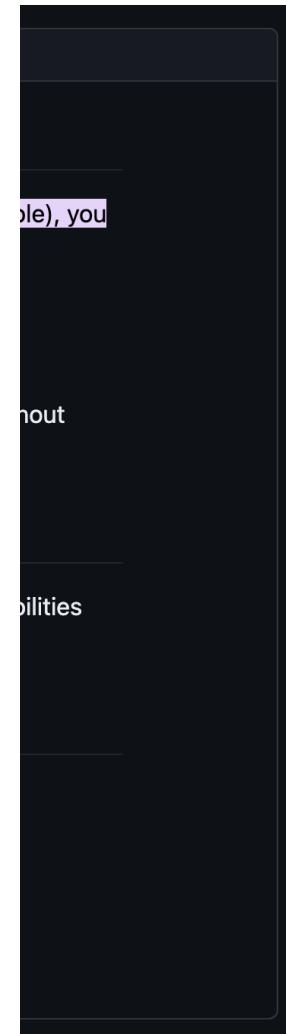
[Create an issue](#) describing the problem.

5. Evaluating software: Secure bug reporting

🔗 Where do I report security issues?

- If you are here to report any sort of security issue with [a site hosted on WordPress.com](#), then please [submit a report at the Automattic HackerOne page](#). If the issue you're trying to report is on [WordPress.com](#) and is **not** a security issue, then please use their [support forums](#) instead.
- If you're having an issue with your own self-hosted [WordPress.org](#) site that is **not** a security issue, then please use the [WordPress.org support forums](#).
- For security issues with WordPress plugins, follow the information on [Reporting Plugin Security Issues](#).
- For security issues with the self-hosted version of WordPress, submit a report at the [WordPress HackerOne page](#). Include as much detail as you can. Please **always use HackerOne instead of Core Trac**, even if the vulnerability is only in [trunk](#), or a [beta/RC](#) release, because there are some sites that run those in production.

In all cases, you should **not** share the details with anyone else until after the fix for the bug has been officially released to the public.



Tools for securing open source software

Beyond basic health

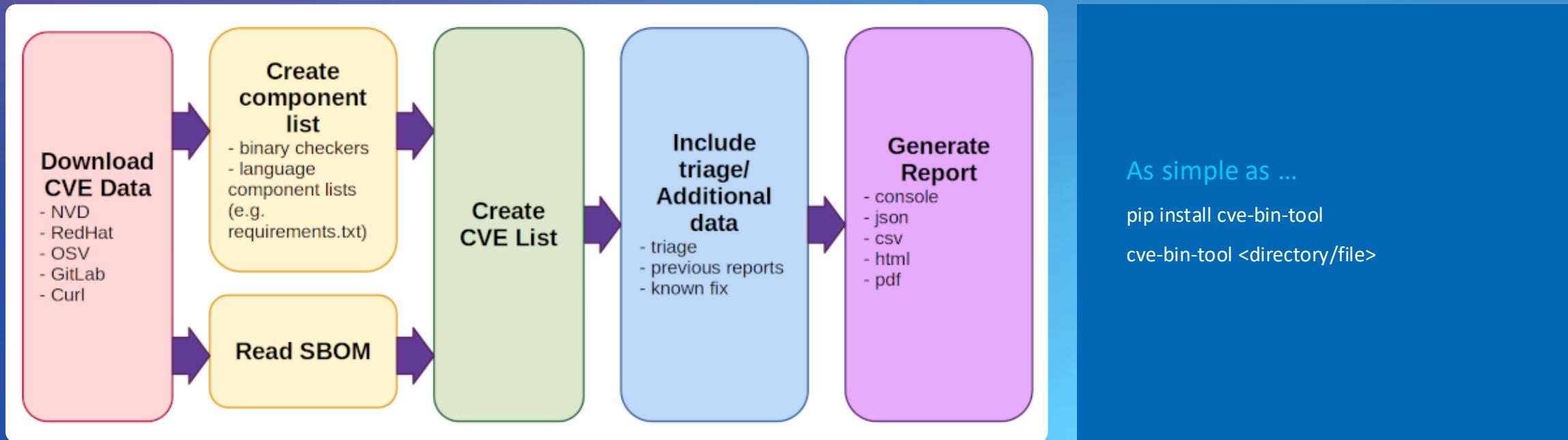
Security tools for open source software

- Intel maintained CVE-bin-tool
- Open Source Security Foundation (OpenSSF):
 - OpenSSF Best Practices Badge
 - Secure Supply Chain Consumption Framework (S2C2F)
 - OpenSSF Scorecard

CVE-bin-tool

The CVE Binary Tool can help you find known vulnerabilities in software by using data from the [National Vulnerability Database \(NVD\)](#) list of [Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures \(CVEs\)](#) as well as known vulnerability data from [Redhat](#), [Open Source Vulnerability Database \(OSV\)](#), [Gitlab Advisory Database \(GAD\)](#), and [Curl](#).

1. A binary scanner—Helps you determine which packages may have been included as part of a piece of software.
2. Tools for scanning known component lists—Such as CSV files, SBOM formats, etc.



Open Source Security Foundation (OpenSSF)

The Open Source Security Foundation (OpenSSF) seeks to make it easy to **develop, maintain, and consume** open source software safely and securely.

This includes fostering collaboration, establishing best practices, and developing innovative solutions for the open source software we all depend on.



Working groups, projects & SIGs

1. INFORM

Vulnerability disclosures

Efficient vulnerability reporting and remediation

- I. [CVD Guides](#) SIGs
- J. [OSS-SIRT](#) SIG
- K. [Open Source Vuln Schema \(OSV\)](#) project
- L. [OpenVEX](#) SIG
- M. [Vuln Autofix](#) SIG



2. EQUIP

Best practices

Identification, awareness, and education of security best practices

- A. [Secure Software Development Fundamentals courses](#) SIG
- B. [Security Knowledge Framework \(SKF\)](#) project
- C. [OpenSSF Best Practices Badge](#) project
- D. [OpenSSF Scorecard](#) project
- E. [Common Requirements Enumeration \(CRE\)](#) project
- F. [Concise & Best Practices Guides](#) SIGs
- G. [Education](#) SIG
- H. [Memory Safety](#) SIG
- AG. [The Security Toolkit](#) SIG



3. ENGAGE

End users

Voice of public & private sector organizations that primarily consume open source

- Z. [Threat Modeling](#) SIG



Metrics & metadata

Security metrics/reviews for open source projects

- N. [Security Insights](#) project
- O. [Security-Metrics: Risk Dashboard](#) project
- P. [Security Reviews](#) project
- AH. [Security Insights Spec](#) project

Security tooling

State of the art security tools

- Q. [SBOM Everywhere](#) SIG
- R. [OSS Fuzzing](#) SIG
- AI. [SBOMit](#) project
- Protobom project



Supply chain integrity

Ensuring the provenance of open source code

- S. [Supply-chain Levels for Software Artifacts \(SLSA\)](#) project
- T. [Secure Supply Chain Consumpt Framework \(S2C2F\)](#) project
- AJ. [Gittuf](#) project
- AK. [GUAC](#) project



Securing software repositories

Collaboration between repository operators

- AB. [RSTUE](#) project



Securing critical projects

Identification of critical open source projects

- U. [List of Critical OS Pri, Components & Frameworks](#) SIG
- V. [Criticality score](#) project
- W. [Harvard study](#) SIG
- X. [Package Analysis](#) project
- Y. [Allstar](#) project



AI/ML security

AI/ML security at the Intersection of Artificial Intelligence and Cybersecurity

DevRel

Develop Use Cases and help others learn about security

Diversity, equity & inclusion

Increase representation and strengthen the overall effectiveness of the cybersecurity workforce

Projects

Category-leading software initiatives

- AD. [Alpha-Omega](#)
- AE. [Sigstore](#)
- AF. [Core Toolchain Infrastructure \(CTI\)](#)



OpenSSF Best Practices Badge

The screenshot shows the OpenSSF Best Practices badge interface for the project "Gramine Library OS with [redacted]". On the left, there's a snippet of the project's README page with a red arrow pointing to the "docs passing" status under "openssf best practices". The main area displays four documentation requirements:

- Documentation**:
 - Met (radio button)
 - Unmet (radio button)
 - N/A (radio button)
 - ?

The project **MUST** have a documented roadmap that describes what the project intends to do and not do for at least the next year. (URL required) [\[documentation_roadmap\]](#) [Show details](#)
- Architecture Documentation**:
 - Met (radio button)
 - Unmet (radio button)
 - N/A (radio button)
 - ?

The project **MUST** include documentation of the architecture (aka high-level design) of the software produced by the project. If the project does not produce software, select "not applicable" (N/A). (URL required) [\[documentation_architecture\]](#) [Show details](#)
- Security Requirements Documentation**:
 - Met (radio button)
 - Unmet (radio button)
 - N/A (radio button)
 - ?

The project **MUST** document what the user can and cannot expect in terms of security from the software produced by the project (its "security requirements"). (URL required) [\[documentation_security\]](#) [Show details](#)
- Quick Start Guide**:
 - Met (radio button)
 - Unmet (radio button)
 - N/A (radio button)
 - ?

The project **MUST** provide a "quick start" guide for new users to help them quickly do something with the software. (URL required) [\[documentation_quick_start\]](#) [Show details](#)

<https://www.libreoffice.org/get-help/documentation/>

OpenSSF Scorecard

- What is it?
 - Quick, easy project assessment via list of automated checks for best practices
- What does it help protect me from?
 - Malicious maintainers and packages
 - Poorly maintained projects
 - Compromised build systems and/or code
- How do I use it?
 - Command line interface (CLI)
 - GitHub Action

README Code of conduct Apache-2.0 license Security

OpenSSF Scorecard

openssf scorecard 9.6 openssf best practices passing build passing CodeQL passing go reference go report A+
codecov 75% SLSA level 3 slack openssf/scorecard

Overview

- [What Is Scorecard?](#)
- [Prominent Scorecard Users](#)
- [View a Project's Score](#)
- [Scorecard's Public Data](#)

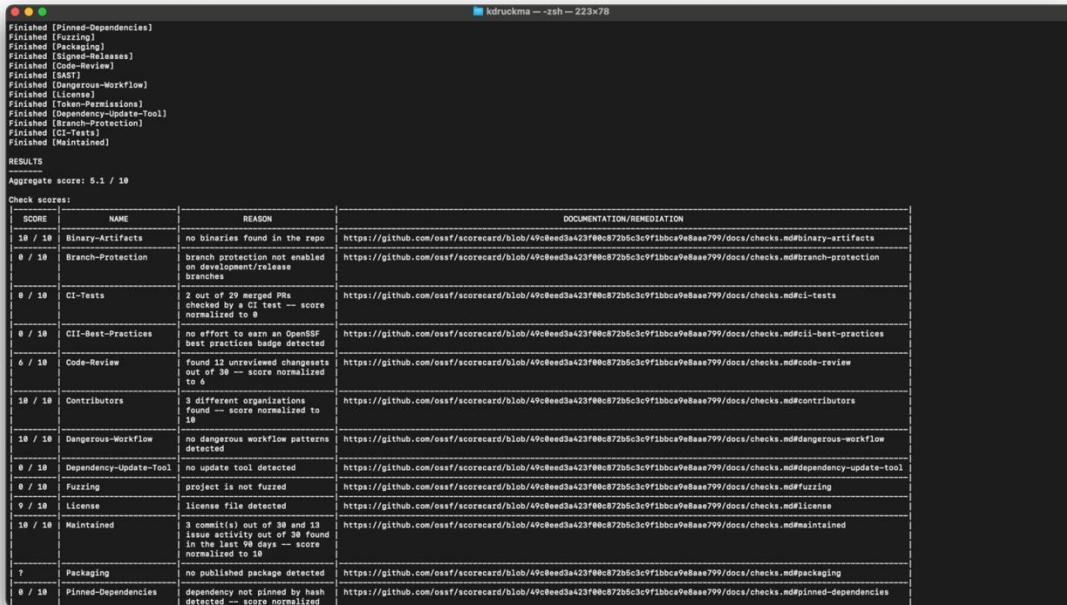
Using Scorecard

- [Scorecard GitHub Action](#)
- [Scorecard REST API](#)
- [Scorecard Badges](#)
- [Scorecard Command Line Interface](#)
 - [Prerequisites](#)
 - [Installation](#)
 - [Authentication](#)
 - [Basic Usage](#)



OpenSSF Scorecard

Score in terminal ...



```

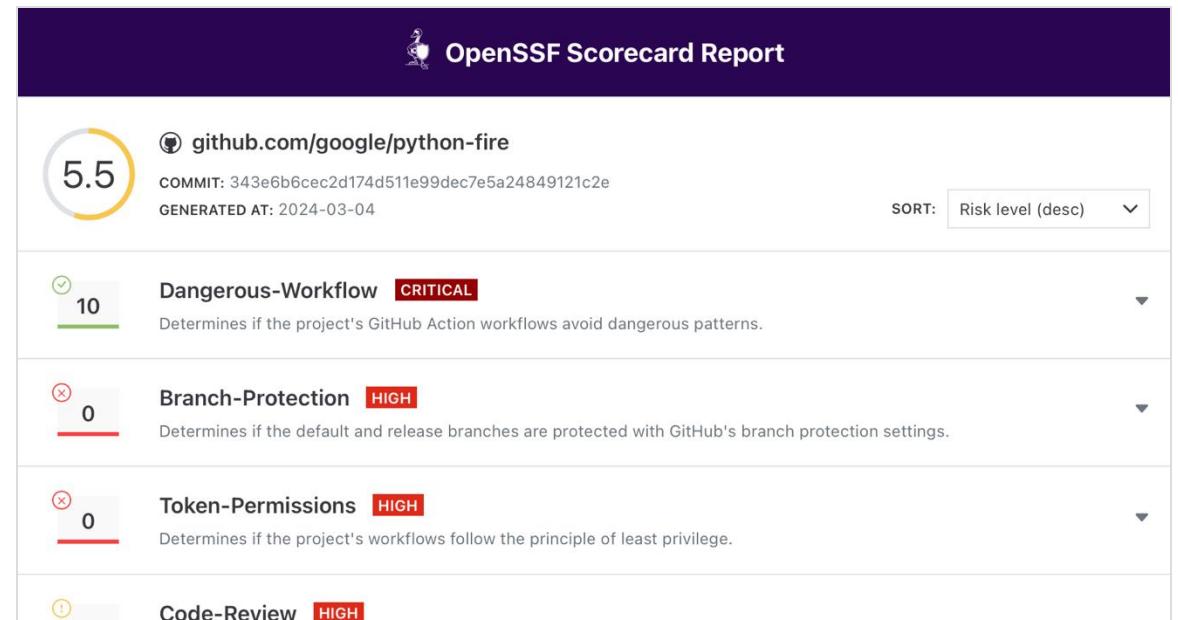
kdruckma --zsh -- 223x78
Finished [Pinned-Dependencies]
Finished [Fuzzing]
Finished [Packaging]
Finished [Dependency-Libraries]
Finished [Code-Review]
Finished [BAST]
Finished [Dangerous-Workflow]
Finished [License]
Finished [Token-Permissions]
Finished [Dependency-Update-Tool]
Finished [Branch-Protection]
Finished [CI-Tests]
Finished [Maintained]

RESULTS
Aggregate score: 5.1 / 18

Check scores:
SCORE NAME REASON DOCUMENTATION/REMEDIATION
10 / 10 Binary-Artifacts no binaries found in the repo https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f00c872b5c3c9f1bbc9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#binary-artifacts
0 / 10 Branch-Protection branch protection not enabled on default and release branches https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f00c872b5c3c9f1bbc9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#branch-protection
0 / 10 CI-Tests 1 out of 29 merged PRs checked by a CI test -- score normalized to 0 https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f00c872b5c3c9f1bbc9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#ci-tests
0 / 10 CII-Best-Practices no effort to earn an OpenSSF best practices badge detected https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f00c872b5c3c9f1bbc9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#cii-best-practices
6 / 10 Code-Review found 12 unreviewed changes out of 38 -- score normalized to 6 https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f00c872b5c3c9f1bbc9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#code-review
10 / 10 Contributors 3 different organizations found -- score normalized to 10 https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f00c872b5c3c9f1bbc9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#contributors
10 / 10 Dangerous-Workflow no dangerous workflow patterns detected https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f00c872b5c3c9f1bbc9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#dangerous-workflow
0 / 10 Dependency-Update-Tool no update tool detected https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f00c872b5c3c9f1bbc9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#dependency-update-tool
0 / 10 Fuzzing project is not fuzzed https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f00c872b5c3c9f1bbc9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#fuzzing
9 / 10 License license file detected https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f00c872b5c3c9f1bbc9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#license
10 / 10 Maintained 3 commits out of 38 and issues found in the last 90 days -- score normalized to 10 https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f00c872b5c3c9f1bbc9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#maintained
? Packaging no published package detected https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f00c872b5c3c9f1bbc9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#packaging
0 / 10 Pinned-Dependencies dependency not pinned by hash detected -- score normalized https://github.com/ossf/scorecard/blob/49c8eed3a423f00c872b5c3c9f1bbc9e8aae799/docs/checks.md#pinned-dependencies

```

... or via browser



OpenSSF Scorecard Report

github.com/google/python-fire

5.5

COMMIT: 343e6b6cec2d174d511e99dec7e5a24849121c2e
GENERATED AT: 2024-03-04

Dangerous-Workflow CRITICAL
Determines if the project's GitHub Action workflows avoid dangerous patterns.

Branch-Protection HIGH
Determines if the default and release branches are protected with GitHub's branch protection settings.

Token-Permissions HIGH
Determines if the project's workflows follow the principle of least privilege.

Code-Review HIGH

SORT: Risk level (desc) ▾

Secure Supply Chain Consumption Framework (S2C2F)

The S2C2F project works to further develop and improve the S2C2F guide, which outlines how to securely consume open source software (OSS) dependencies.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
 Minimum OSS Governance Program <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use package managers• Local copy of artifact• Scan with known vulns• Scan for software licenses• Inventory OSS• Manual OSS updates	 Secure Consumption and Improved MTTR <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scan for end life• Have an incident response plan• Auto OSS updates• Alert on vulns at PR time• Audit that consumption is through the approved ingestion method• Validate integrity of OSS• Secure package source file configuration	 Malware Defense and Zero-Day Detection <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deny list capability• Clone OSS source• Scan for malware• Proactive security reviews• Enforce OSS provenance• Enforce consumption from curated feed	 Advanced Threat Defense <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Validate the SBOMs of OSS consumed• Rebuild OSS on trusted infrastructure• Digitally sign rebuilt OSS• Generate SBOM for rebuilt OSS• Digitally sign protected SBOMs• Implement fixes

Putting the tools to work

Let's evaluate some software

Evaluating open source projects

1. Review basic health—Is it active?
2. Check governance—Is it defined?
3. Review maintenance & releases—Is there a cadence?
4. Explore the community—Are people engaged?
5. Bug reporting—Is there a documented process?
6. Run OpenSSF Scorecard

OpenSSF projects and tools

Grab a random repo

You can apply some optional filters:

Language

Topic

Next

google/python-fire
Python Fire is a library for automatically generating command line interfaces (CLIs) from absolutely any Python object.
★ 25936 ⚡ 1505 ⚡ 25936 Python

Save ✓

Buy me a coffee



git -random

Picks a random public GitHub repository across all languages and topics. Create a shortlist of repos to view them all at once or save them for later viewing

Download List of Selected Repos Open All

© 2020 DigitalBunker

Basic health check: Looks promising!

Python Fire

python 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9

Python Fire is a library for automatically generating command line interfaces (CLIs) from Python objects.

- Python Fire is a simple way to create a CLI in Python. [1]
- Python Fire is a helpful tool for developing and debugging Python code. [2]
- Python Fire helps with exploring existing code or turning other people's code into a CLI. [3]
- Python Fire makes transitioning between Bash and Python easier. [4]
- Python Fire makes using a Python REPL easier by setting up the REPL with the modules and variables you'll need already imported and created. [5]

Installation

To install Python Fire with pip, run: `pip install fire`

To install Python Fire with conda, run: `conda install fire -c conda-forge`

To install Python Fire from source, first clone the repository and then run: `python setup.py install`

No OpenSSF Best Practices Badge?

Used by 28k



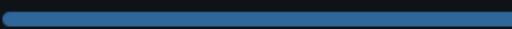
+ 28,004

Contributors 62



+ 48 contributors

Languages



Python 100.0%

Issue queue

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the repository `google/python-fire`. The repository is public, has 1.5k forks, and 25.9k stars. The issue queue is currently filtered by `is:issue is:open`, showing 122 open issues and 181 closed issues. The issues are listed in descending order of creation date. Most issues are categorized as enhancement requests or questions. Several issues have a count of 3 comments next to them.

Issue Title	Author	Created	Comments
Cannot parse list of strings containing <code>is</code>	renttruewang	#481 opened 2 weeks ago	3
Remove test requirement on mock	dvzrv	#469 opened on Nov 1, 2023	3
Version flag alongside other commands	amin-nejad	#468 opened on Oct 11, 2023	3
[feature request] Exclude function (kw)args from synopsis, arguments and flags in help output	eelkeydbos	#465 opened on Sep 29, 2023	3
[feature request] support multiple dialects for boolean parameters	iRyoka	#461 opened on Aug 31, 2023	3
Warning Deprecation: Legacy 'setup.py'	nitipit	#460 opened on Aug 17, 2023	3
Strings args do not need to be parsed.	hxse	#459 opened on Jul 11, 2023	3
Fire needs to include features like in ArgParse	vihaanmody1	#457 opened on Jul 3, 2023	3
[Question] Even if no type hints is supplied, would <code>python-fire</code> accept stub files?	Diogo-Rossi	#456 opened on May 16, 2023	3
Add Docker Image for easier setup	Faizan-Alam-1	#455 opened on May 12, 2023	3

Pull requests

The screenshot shows the GitHub pull requests page for the repository `google/python-fire`. The repository is public and has 122 issues and 26 pull requests. The pull requests section is currently selected. A search bar at the top contains the query `is:open is:pr`. There are filters for Labels (9) and Milestones (0), and a button to "New pull request". Below the filters, there is a link to "Clear current search query, filters, and sorts". The main area displays a list of 26 open pull requests, each with a green icon, a title, a brief description, the number of reviews (e.g., 1, 2, 6, 20, 17, 4, 7), and the number of comments (e.g., 22, 2, 6, 2, 20, 17, 4, 7). The pull requests are listed in chronological order, from oldest at the top to newest at the bottom.

Author	Title	Reviews	Comments
thebadcoder96	Docstring description multiline parsing ✓	1	22
krishvsoni	added venv doc link in readme ✓		2
BasedDepartment1	#444: Removed pipes dependency ✓		6
paul-ada	Fix pandas.DataFrame support in core._PrintResult ✓		2
Borda	ci: watcher for automerge ✘		20
Borda	adding GH dependabot ✘		17
dukecat0	Support case-insensitive usage		
dukecat0	Detect the program name when <code>python -m</code> was executed	1	4
link89	Support SkipParse decorator ✓		7

OpenSSF Scorecard: Manual CLI scan—Terminal

```
scorecard --repo github.com/google/python-fire
```


OpenSSF Scorecard: Manual CLI scan—Browser

 OpenSSF Scorecard Report

5.5  github.com/google/python-fire
COMMIT: 343e6b6cec2d174d511e99dec7e5a24849121c2e
GENERATED AT: 2024-03-04

SORT: Risk level (desc) ▾

 10	Dangerous-Workflow CRITICAL	Determines if the project's GitHub Action workflows avoid dangerous patterns.
 0	Branch-Protection HIGH	Determines if the default and release branches are protected with GitHub's branch protection settings.
 0	Token-Permissions HIGH	Determines if the project's workflows follow the principle of least privilege.
 6	Code-Review HIGH	Determines if the project requires human code review before pull requests (aka merge requests) are merged.
 10	Maintained HIGH	Determines if the project is "actively maintained".
 10	Binary-Artifacts HIGH	Determines if the project has generated executable (binary) artifacts in the source repository.
 10	Vulnerabilities HIGH	Determines if the project has open, known unfixed vulnerabilities.

 10	Vulnerabilities HIGH	Determines if the project has open, known unfixed vulnerabilities.
 0	Fuzzing MEDIUM	Determines if the project uses fuzzing.
 0	Pinned-Dependencies MEDIUM	Determines if the project has declared and pinned the dependencies of its build process.
 0	SAST MEDIUM	Determines if the project uses static code analysis.
 10	Security-Policy MEDIUM	Determines if the project has published a security policy.
 0	CII-Best-Practices LOW	Determines if the project has an OpenSSF (formerly CII) Best Practices Badge.
 9	License LOW	Determines if the project has defined a license.
 ?	Packaging MEDIUM	Determines if the project is published as a package that others can easily download, install, easily update, and uninstall.
 ?	Signed-Releases HIGH	Determines if the project cryptographically signs release artifacts.

OpenSSF web report: Protocol buffers



The good:

- No dangerous workflows!
- Maintained!
- Security policy!
- Even fuzzing!



The less good:

- No signed releases
- Static analysis
- Branch protection unknown

OpenSSF Scorecard Report

github.com/protocolbuffers/protobuf
COMMIT: 5993e898ab538c68d84d1aeb276bc34a48852e
GENERATED AT: 2024-02-27T21:44:20Z
SORT: Risk level (desc)

Score	Category	Risk Level	Description
7.5	Dangerous-Workflow	Critical	Determines if the project's GitHub Action workflows avoid dangerous patterns.
0	Signed-Releases	High	Determines if the project cryptographically signs release artifacts.
7	Code-Review	High	Determines if the project requires human code review before pull requests (aka merge requests) are merged.
9	Vulnerabilities	High	Determines if the project has open, known unfixed vulnerabilities.
10	Binary-Artifacts	High	Determines if the project has generated executable (binary) artifacts in the source repository.
10	Dependency-Update-Tool	High	Determines if the project uses a dependency update tool.
10	Maintained	High	Determines if the project is "actively maintained".
10	Token-Permissions	High	Determines if the project's workflows follow the principle of least privilege.
0	Pinned-Dependencies	Medium	Determines if the project has declared and pinned the dependencies of its build process.
0	SAST	Medium	Determines if the project uses static code analysis.
10	Fuzzing	Medium	Determines if the project uses fuzzing.
10	Security-Policy	Medium	Determines if the project has published a security policy.
0	CII-Best-Practices	Low	Determines if the project has an OpenSSF (formerly CII) Best Practices Badge.
9	CI-Tests	Low	Determines if the project runs tests before pull requests are merged.
9	License	Low	Determines if the project has defined a license.
10	Contributors	Low	Determines if the project has a set of contributors from multiple organizations (e.g., companies).
?	Branch-Protection	High	Determines if the default and release branches are protected with GitHub's branch protection settings.
?	Packaging	Medium	Determines if the project is published as a package that others can easily download, install, easily update, and uninstall.

Get involved in the OpenSSF

Be your own hero!

[openssf.org](https://openSSF.org)

The best way to influence an OSS project direction is to get involved.



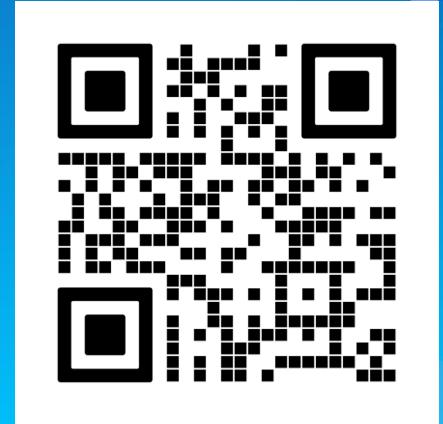
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Developers don't owe you anything

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